

mountains near La Palma, Costa Rica. It is an arborescent shrub about 15 feet in height, usually branching close to the ground to form several main limbs, which in turn branch (through sparingly) to form long stiff shoots, each crowned with a cluster of orbicular leaves nearly a foot in breadth. The flowers, which appear among the leaves at the ends of the branches, are similar in size and form to those of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, the common hibiscus of the Tropics. In color, however, they are quite distinct from those of the hibiscus, being bright lilac, turning to golden in the throat. Since it is found in Costa Rica at an altitude of 5,000 feet, the species may be sufficiently hardy to succeed in southern Florida. It probably requires a moist climate, and in its indigenous condition it grows upon heavy soil." (Popenoe.)

Notes on Behavior of Previous Introductions.

Mr. A. E. Engebretson, superintendent, Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oreg., writes, April 17, 1920:

"We have at this Station specimens of the Japanese udo (*Aralia cordata*, S.P.I. No. 26565) that were received from the Department three years ago. The plants successfully withstood our severe winter and this year promise to be more vigorous than ever. We have eaten some cuttings of this plant and I can personally say that I like it."